

CHURCH ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY—ANNUAL MEETING IN BOSTON.

In our last, we published the Annual Report, and some of the Resolutions adopted at the Meeting.—We now present some further account of the Meeting, including some additional resolutions.—

Boston, May 29th, 1861.

The Church Anti-Slavery Society held its second Annual assembly at Tremont Temple, Boston, May 28th, at 9 A.M. Prayer by Rev. John G. Fee, of Kentucky. The President, Rev. J. C. Webster of Hopkinton, Mass., then opened with a very forcible address, which will be furnished for the Principia.

The Annual Report and the First Series of Resolutions, [see last Principia], were then presented by the Corresponding Secretary, Rev. Henry T. Cheever, of Jewett City, Conn., and were subsequently adopted.

President Blanchard of Wheaton College, Illinois, followed with an able discourse on the text, "Shall the throne of iniquity have fellowship with them, which furnish mischief by a law?"

A letter was then read from Rev. Wm. Goddell of New-York, recommending that our dear and honored brother, the Pastor of the Church of the Puritans, and his faithful supporters in that Church, have the warm sympathies and prayers of the Society at this trying time. "Not that any new or strange thing has happened to them, but that this, the latest instance, and considering the circumstances, and central position of the persecuted, one of the most remarkable and most audacious, deserves, at this time, particular attention, and should be remembered, and have a place in the history of these wonderful times."

The letter was submitted to a committee, consisting of Rev. J. Blanchard, Hon. I. Washburn, and Rev. George Trask, with instructions to report in the afternoon, what action, (if any) shall be taken by the Society with reference to the recent persecution of the Church of the Puritans and of its absent Pastor.

Said Committee reported at the Business Meeting in the afternoon as follows:

"Whereas, an Ex-Parte Council of Churches met, by Pastors and delegates, on May 2, 1861, and after hearing certain disaffected and suspended members of that church, came to a 'result,' in which they recommended that the fellowship of the Congregational Churches in this country be withdrawn from said Church.

And whereas the present difficulties in said Church have followed, and in our judgment, flowed from the testimony of the Pastor of that church against the slave Power in this country.

And whereas said Council have submitted their 'result' to the world at large in the secular Papers, and to 'the household of faith' in particular, through the Religious Papers.

We, therefore, as a Church Anti-Slavery Society, and constituting, in a qualified sense, a standing Council of the Churches of all denominations with reference to slavery, submit to those Churches the following objections to said Ex-Parte Council, and its 'Result.'"

I. We object to it, that it was a Council called in the absence of the Pastor, whose return from Europe was confidently expected within some eight weeks from the time when the Council was held.

II. We object that said Council should attempt, so far as in them lay, to excommunicate a church of Jesus Christ from the fellowship of His saints, for no alleged heresy or apostasy, but on the sole ground of alleged irregular and violent action, which action was taken when the church was in trouble. The Pastor was in Europe. The church declined the jurisdiction of a Council which they had no hand in calling, and after they had by a vote of 73 to 13, refused also, a Mutual Council, as not needing its advice in their affairs. No Committee from the church appeared before the Council, nor was any one heard on the part of the majority. Neither the records of the Church, nor copies of them, were produced before the said Council. Yet does this Council try, and so far as it can, would annihilate that church, under such circumstances.

III. We therefore recommend to all Congregational Pastors and churches, totally to disregard, the advice of said Council, to regard the Church of the Puritans still a sister church in affliction,—and to regard the action of said Council as erroneous, dangerous, and unscriptural."

This Report, after full and free discussion, was unanimously adopted, together with the following Resolutions offered by Lewis Tappan.

Resolved, That we highly approve of the manly and christian efforts made by the Rev. Dr. Cheever, during his present sojourn in Great Britain, in advocating the cause of the christian Anti-Slavery movement in this country, and urging also upon the British public, the duty and wisdom of not recognizing the Southern Confederacy, and we rejoice that God has raised up and sustained that eminent and beloved brother, to vindicate the cause of righteousness in his own country, and in other nations.

It was then unanimously resolved, That it be recommended to the ministry and the churches, to circulate and sign a Memorial to the President of the United States, that Chief Magistrate of the nation,—“the minister of God for good not bearing the sword in vain,”—and having the undoubted constitutional right, in the war power with which he is intrusted, to “proclaim liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof”—that he forthwith call by proclamation, upon all the people of the United States, of all conditions, bond or free, to aid in supporting the government, assuring all of his impartial protection, under the common flag of National Union and Freedom.

Other important Resolutions were adopted, instructing the Executive Committee to issue an address to the churches, setting forth their duty in instructing the nation, as to the principles upon which the war should be prosecuted, and the National abolition of slavery to be sought by it.

The officers of the Society were then elected, including a list of Vice Presidents.

In the Evening Meeting at Tremont Temple, prayer was made by Rev. C. B. Smith of Gloucester, and very eloquent and effective addresses were delivered by Rev. Elhanan Davis of Fitchburg, Rev. A. F. Bailey of Marlboro', Rev. J. A. Thome of Cleveland, Ohio, and Rev. John G. Fee of Kentucky. The principles of righteousness by which the people and the government should now be controlled, were very ably set forth, a holy enthusiasm and hopefulness pervaded all the meetings, and the impression prevailed, that the Jubilee of a National Emancipation was near.

The second series of Resolutions [as published in the last Principia] having been submitted by the Secretary, were then unanimously adopted, together with the following additional ones.

Resolved, finally, That inasmuch as the time has come in the order of Divine Providence, when an Act of Emancipation by the general government may be the only means of averting the horrors of a wide-spread and most bloody servile insurrection, it is for the People and the powers that be, ordained of God, to avail themselves of the rights of the War-Power, as duly urged by John Quincy Adams in Congress, nineteen years ago.

Resolved, That in those solemn and prophetic words of the Sage of Quincy,—confessingly one of the ablest in all the line of American Statesmen and Jurists,—“When the country is actually in war, whether it be a war of invasion, or a war of insurrection, Congress has power to carry on the war, and must carry it on, according to the laws of war; and by the laws of war, an invaded country has all its laws and municipal institutions swept by the board, and martial law takes place of them. When a country is invaded, and hostile armies are set in martial array, the commanders of both armies have the power to emancipate all the slaves in the invaded territory. I lay this down as the law of nations. I say that military authority takes, for a time, the place of all municipal institutions, and slavery among them, and that under that state of things, so far from being true that the States where slavery exists have the exclusive management of the subject, not only the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, BUT THE COMMANDER OF THE ARMY HAS POWER TO ORDER THE UNIVERSAL EMANCIPATION OF THE SLAVES.”

GOD'S DEMAND VERSUS COMPROMISE.

God never compromises. He never offers to meet the sinner half way. He never says, 'Come, now; you yield a little and I will yield a little' then we will be at peace and on good terms!' But, he says, 'Repent and be converted, that your sins may be blotted out.' 'Repent, and turn yourselves from all your iniquities; so iniquity shall

not be your ruin.' "Cast away from you all your transgressions, whereby ye have transgressed; and make ye a new heart and a new spirit, for why will ye die, O house of Israel?"

So, when God "came down" to deliver the Hebrews from bondage, he demanded of Pharaoh, in the first instance, all that he intended to require, and all that he determined to have. When he appeared to Moses, in the burning bush, he did not say, 'The Egyptians are treating the Hebrews quite too rigorously; and I have come down to lighten their bondage; but, I have surely seen the affliction of my people who are in Egypt, and have heard their cry by reason of their taskmasters; for I know their sorrows: And I am come down to deliver them out of the hand of the Egyptians.'"

When Moses and Aaron were sent unto Pharaoh, they were not instructed to say, 'Now, the taskmasters are treating cruelly our Hebrew brethren; they exact of them too much labor; we pray thee, command them to be more lenient and lighten the burdens of thy servants. We submit, also, that this bond-service ought to be restricted within its present limits, and should be extended into the territories or "shades" of the kingdom. This we consider a reasonable and humane compromise; and, if complied with, we pledge ourselves not to interfere with any of thy domestic institutions.' Instead of this, they were commanded to say, "Thus saith the Lord, Let my people go, that they may serve me. Thou shalt say unto Pharaoh, Thus saith the Lord, Israel is my son, even my first-born. And I say unto thee, Let my son go, that he may serve me; and if thou refusest, let him go, behold, I will slay thy son, even thy first-born."

There was, in this demand, not even a hint at compromise. It was no part of God's plan to obtain a little now, and a little more, by and by. He demanded, at first and at once, all that was within the compass of right. This, from the beginning, Pharaoh was given to understand. When he inquired, "Who are they that shall go?" Moses answered, "We will go with our young and with our old, with our sons and with our daughters, with our flocks and with our herds will we go." "Our cattle also shall go with us; there shall not a hoof be left behind."

It is to be remembered that, in the progress of the "ten plagues," which consumed Egypt, Pharaoh offered several compromises; but they were all refused. At one time, he told them to "go and serve God in the land." No; we will go out of Egypt into the wilderness. At another time, he offered to let adults go, if they would leave their children behind. No; our little ones shall go with us. Then, he said, 'Take your children and leave behind your flocks and herds.' No; we will not do that, 'there shall not a hoof be left behind.'

What, then, was the issue? Universal, unconditional emancipation. God would have that. He told Pharaoh so, from first to last. Nothing short would meet the principles of eternal right; and "the Judge of all the earth must do right."

This ought to have been and should be now, the programme of our Federal Government. God has set us an example. He never connives at sin. He never compromises with iniquity. He will certainly punish such connivance and compromise in both nations and individuals. From the institution of our Government, we were under imperative obligation to declare and act accordingly. "We will have universal freedom and nothing short." "Such indeed, are the letter and spirit of our 'National Charters.' Had our churches, ministers, politicians and statesmen done what they were authorized and bound to do, by the Word of God and the Federal Constitution; what the principles of eternal right demanded of them, we should now neither have a slave in the land nor be involved in a civil war. Nor need we expect that God will cease to inflict the judgments which he has commanded, any more than he would which the "ten plagues" of Egypt, and the "curse" is proclaimed through all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof! This is what God demands from first to last, from beginning to end; this is what he will have; and we need not flatter ourselves that anything short will appease the fierceness of his anger. Our reckless military officers, under authority from the Federal Executive, may not allow the slaves to fight either for their own freedom or in defence of

the national government, they may be said to be sent back to the prison fugitives, who they may feel the attitude of treason and rebellion. They may refuse the proffered regiments of colored soldiers, saying that they will fight for their freedom in slavery, but God will fight for them, despite of both Unionists and Secessionists. If slavery is not eradicated out by these two different forces God will break in pieces both the upper and lower mill-stone and cast down the death of the sea.

M. T. UCHER.

North Latitude 43-5, May 22, 1861

* This article has been abridged, since the original report was written. It is not to be taken as a final one, but as a preliminary one, for a future issue. The author is not responsible for the opinions expressed in the article.

PROBABLE TRIAL GENERAL ASSEMBLY—OLD SCHOOL—IN A TROUBLE.

The President (O. S.) General Assembly, in session at Philadelphia, this notwithstanding its cordial union on the slavery and abolition question, seems in danger of splitting on the resolution whether duty to Caesar means allegiance to Abe Lincoln or Jeff. Davis. The Northern wing seems inclined to the former, the Southern to the latter. Whether either of them would have voted for Resolutions of allegiance to an Abolition President does not clearly appear. Probably not. Their attitude toward the slavery. Dr. Spring of New-York, led off the Lincoln wing, and threw down the gauntlet in a couple of Resolutions as follows:

"Gratefully acknowledging the distinguished bounty and care of Almighty God toward this favored land, and also recognizing our obligations to submit to every ordinance of man for the Lord's sake, this General Assembly adopt the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That in view of the present agitated and unhappy condition of this country, the 4th day of July next be hereby set apart as a day of prayer throughout our bounds, and that on that day ministers and people are called on solemnly to confess and bewail their national sins, to offer our thanks to the Father of lights for his abundant and undesired goodness toward us, as a nation; to seek his guidance and blessing upon our rulers and their Councils, as well as the other agents of Congress; to pray for the unity and to improve him in the name of Jesus Christ; the Great High Priest of the Christian profession, to turn away his anger from us, and restore to us the blessings of a speedy and honorable peace.

"Resolved, That in the judgment of this Assembly, it is the duty of the ministers and churches under its care to do all in their power to promote and perpetuate the integrity of these United States, and to strengthen, uphold, and encourage the federal government."

Rev. Dr. Thomas of Dayton, Ohio, seemed embarrassed by the objection raised that it is a political matter, with which the church had nothing to do." nevertheless he concluded that the church "must be loyal to that Government which God had ordained over" us, adding,

Sir, let it be remembered that we are the Presbyterian Church of these United States, not of the Confederate States, not of the South American States, but we are the Presbyterian Church of the United States. It is so written in the bond, Sir—so written in our Covenant of Faith—the book of discipline. Sir, if there be anything due to Caesar, it is loyalty. Anything due to Caesar it is that, in the hour of his darkness, we as God's people, should pray for him, should hold up his hand as it were, should gather around the standard of our country's glory, and stand as Christians at least the tribute of our loyalty. We have been protected by its power, and now, if our blood is demanded, the people of the Presbyterian Church of the United States should feel proud to lay it out for its support. [Applause.]

Which we interpret to mean, "Our secession of country, right or wrong." Fish for those who fight for us."

Dr. Collins of Tennessee promised to show the unwisdom of the General Assembly passing Dr. Spring's resolutions. He thought the government would not strengthen itself by these resolutions, and would create a bad feeling in the South. The North and South do not understand each other, and it is the masses of the people in both sections unless each other, he ground resolutions be avoided, and they say that the people should save the church. Dr. Spring intended to have their course or crush them. They think the North is a dishonest nation. The speaker thought Dr. Spring's resolutions would be like ignoring a magazine. They will produce an explosion. He thought the resolutions were a wrong thing which pertain to the Church of Christ. Look at what outside questions have done for the Methodist and Baptist Churches. They are rent! Shall we get our noble fabric? Our union is our

unity, strength and glory, and we to him who would cause divisions in the Church of Christ.

Dr. Hodge offered a substitute for Dr. Spring's Resolutions, after recounting the history of the Church and of this controversy, arrived at a conclusion in which nothing was concluded, either one way or the other.

Dr. Anderson of California characterized Dr. Hodge's paper as "milk and water," and advocated Dr. Spring's Resolutions. Dr. Sprng discredited a statement previously made that members of the Cabinet had advised them to abstain from the subject.

"What influences were employed to get the dispatch from Washington? I do not believe that dispatch."

"The appeals for sympathy with rebels which we have heard of late, the pro-secession of lawyers, the sympathy for pirates and rebels! I do mourn over the South, for I have friends there. I pray God to give them a better mind. But I call upon you to sympathize with the North, to sympathize with the right. If the Assembly should pass the Church in the North, the pastors will stand. Without such resolutions, we will have discord in our congregations. Every Secessionist in the land could vote for Dr. Hodge's paper, and it will, if adopted, plunge our church over a precipice."

In plain English.—The support of the Federal Government is popular. If we do not join with the populace, the pastors cannot be supported. The Presbyterian Church, cannot stand, but will go by the board, at once. To "sympathize with the right," means, to sympathize with those now in power. If Jeff. Davis had captured Washington, and if Mayor Wood had carried New York City and State along with him, on the same day that Fort Sumter was taken, Dr. Spring would have bowed down to "the powers that be" of course.

Rev. Robert Watt made a speech against Dr. Spring's resolutions, and was answered by Rev. John M. Hastings of Pittsburgh, Pa., to whom

"Rev. James W. Hoyt, of Nashville, Tenn., replied with much feeling. He felt deeply pained that these resolutions should be introduced at such a time, when only twenty-four members were present from the South, and could not see the necessity for action in the matter, particularly as members of the Cabinet at Washington, had recommended the same. He thought the action would be unwise, and, however, they were determined to separate, it would be well enough to have the matter settled at this time.

Dr. Musgrave of Philadelphia, had listened to the great eloquence of the last speaker, and deeply felt the affecting words which he uttered, and yet he was not relieved of the pressure which he had constantly felt as the discussion proceeded. If this question affected the local rights of the Southern people, he should earnestly resist all discussion of the subject. If it is a question of national life and death, it is a subject is a national question of national life and death—and in which the interest of every section is deeply involved. We are still the United States of North America. Our government at Washington is their legitimate government. We are taking no unfair advantage, when we declare our loyalty to that government. It is a question of morals with which this church has anything to do. He supposed it to be due to the whole church to pledge themselves to admonish those who utter dishonorable statements, and to rebuke them for their sin. The church was deeply interested in the maintenance of our government. We were indebted to it for our religious liberty. We will answer for our liberty to the God of the universe if our government is overthrown. Let us, then, as Christians, and in view of all the advantages we have derived from our government, sustain it by giving expression to our loyalty, by the passage of these resolutions. Our loyalty to the government is not limited to Maryland and Virginia, is expressed by terrorism, and they recognize that the government is now protecting them in their civil and religious rights. If the substitute does not express loyalty to the government, he would not let it pass. He would have it passed by a loyal citizen, and he would be enabled to register his name as a loyal citizen in this dark hour of peril. He trusted the vote in favor of the resolutions of the General Assembly of the Southern man would be taken offence at such a proposition.

The hour of six having arrived, the Assembly adjourned.

What a medley have we here! The local rights of the Southern people, (Presbyterians) to embrace Southern people, (Presbyterians). This was "no question of morals at all!" In this there was no "sin to rebuke." We must support our government because it maintains our religious liberties—and the religious liberties of the slaves, who are permitted to read the Bible, and the religious shelter of those who live in the outcasts, and the hungry and sheltered the homeless. Of the religious liberties of such, Dr. Musgrave had nothing to say. Not one of the speakers is reported as having said a word against our great national

unity, strength and glory, and we to him who would cause divisions in the Church of Christ.

Dr. Hodge offered a substitute for Dr. Spring's Resolutions, after recounting the history of the Church and of this controversy, arrived at a conclusion in which nothing was concluded, either one way or the other.

"The General Assembly in the spirit of Christian patriotism, with the States again and which has always characterized this Assembly, have acknowledged the fact that the Government is now protecting them in their civil and religious rights. If the substitute does not express loyalty to the government, he would not let it pass. He would have it passed by a loyal citizen, and he would be enabled to register his name as a loyal citizen in this dark hour of peril. He trusted the vote in favor of the resolutions of the General Assembly of the Southern man would be taken offence at such a proposition.

Other gentlemen offered their suggestions as to the amendments or substitutes, but without materially changing the issue, which was leaving the President (Hurd) and declaring any outgoing President, acknowledging, or as supporting the Government of the country in putting down treason and rebellion.

Rev. D. J. Walker of Western Pennsylvania advocated the original Resolutions of Dr. Spring. Rev. Dr. J. C. Lord, of Buffalo, could see no objection against them. Rev. Dr. Hodge withdrew his substitute, and moved to lay the whole subject on the table. The motion was lost, Yeas 74, Nays 139, several northern members voting in favor of the motion. Dr. Spring's original Resolutions were finally adopted, Yeas 134, Nays 66.

Whether this action will result in a formal division in Old School General Assembly remains to be seen.

During the discussion, and before the vote was taken Dr. Dickinson read the following correspondence.

PHILADELPHIA, May 23, 1861.—Governor S. P. Chase: We inclose you the resolutions of the Rev. Dr. Spring of New-York, and now pending before the Ohio State General Assembly in this city. They have been warmly discussed for two days. Would their adoption in any way weaken the hands of the Government, or be unacceptable to you, even should some Southern brethren might be disposed to leave us on that account?

"We are informed that Judge Bates advised that we should not act, and that the Cabinet are probably like anxious to understand the character of the resolutions, and he may suppose that they have reference to the subject of Slavery. Some hesitate to vote for the resolutions on this account. We think that duty to the country, and to God demand that we should act."

"Please enclose a telegraph for yourself and others, if you can think the minds of others in the Cabinet."

"J. G. Monfort, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. L. Williams, Fort Wayne, Indiana; T. E. Thomas, Dayton, Ohio; J. Smith, Columbus, Ohio; H. Lay, Urbana, Ohio; H. R. Price, Bloomington, Illinois."

Secretary Chase replied: "WASHINGTON, May 27, 1861.

"Rev. John G. Monfort: Cannot properly advise, but deeply regret and cordially sympathize with the expression in favor of the Constitution and Freedom." S. P. Chase."

The reading of the latter paper elicited a perfect furor of applause. A great number of hisses followed, and it was with considerable difficulty that order was again restored.

The closing word "Freedom" in the letter of Mr. Secretary Chase, in reply to a letter making no mention of it and disclaiming any "reference the subject of Slavery" must have been understood, we should think, as containing a gentle hint that there was no occasion for their equanimity on that subject.

LOUIS-NAPOLÉON BOUTLE TO JEFF. DAVIS.

Paris, Friday, Nov. 17, 1861.—On Sunday last, the Emperor repeated to Mr. Faulkner, on the occasion of the latter's formal parting interview, the language I have already given you several times, as that which his Majesty habitually utters on the question of the contest between the North and the South. He assured Mr. Faulkner that he was watching the progress of events with the greatest solicitude, that he should be deeply pained to see a disruption of the Union, that he felt as much sympathy for the progress and prosperity of the American people, almost as if they were a part of his own people, and manifested a making an effort for this service in any way they might be made use of, and that he would not see an avoidance of bloodshed.

And assured Mr. Faulkner that he would be very sorry if the course of Mr. Lincoln's Administration, as he would be glad if it should be any way in a way to put an end to the rebellion. So be the Prince Murat, a member of the Imperial family, begged to know if Mr. Faulkner if there was not some way in which the French Government might aid in putting down the rebellion.

The Principia.

NEW-YORK, SAT. PMY, JUNE 8, 1861.

ALL LETTERS ON BUSINESS FOR THE PRINCIPIA SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO M. L. WITTEKAMP, THE PUBLISHER.

LETTERS FOR THE EDITOR, whether for his consideration or for the public, should be addressed to WILLIAM GODDARD.

QUESTIONS FOR BOOKS OR PAMPHLETS may be addressed to either of the above.

But in all cases, the business matter should be in a slip of paper, separate from suggestions or communications for the Editor. Because business papers must be kept on the Publisher's file by themselves. For the same reason, what is designed for the Publisher should be on the slip of paper, and matter designed for the Editor on another. It is so should be on another, though all may be put into one envelope, and directed to either.

As all letters for us should be carefully directed to 325 Pearl Street, and to 48 Beekman Street, or to Box 1312, (the former address of Wm. Goddard, where some of his letters continue to be sent.) This is the more important reason, as the office of our friends, is now removed; and letters directed there will be liable to be lost.

"SLAVES AND THE ARMY."

According to the N. Y. Evening Post "all warlike institutions, or materials, by their own nature fit to be used in war, are contraband, when falling into the hands of the enemy." And when articles come into use as implements of war, which were before innocent, they may be declared to be contraband." The Post quotes Wheaton and Bonvillier, as making these definitions. From this, the Post infers, I, That, considered from their masters' standpoint, as chattels and property, they are certainly contraband, when falling into the hands of enemies, and

II, That if considered as persons, the fugitives into Fort Monroe, or into any portion of the army, are to be treated as deserters, whom a commander never gives up.

This covers the ground of all the slaves of Secessionists, that may fall into the hands of our government.

But how is it with the slaves of Unionists?

Of these the Post says nothing. What authority is there for delivering them up to their masters?

The Constitution does not regard slaves as "property." In fact, the clauses claimed by slaveholders as referring to slaves they are designed, not as "property" but as "persons." Thus, in the condition clause, "No person held to service or labor." In the apportionment clause, "three-fifths of all other persons." In the migration and importation clause, "such persons as the States now existing shall think proper to admit." By the testimony of Gov. Randolph and Mr. Madison, the Constitution was carefully constructed, so as to speak of the slaves as "persons," and so as not to acknowledge "the right of property in man."

So that there is no constitutional authority for treating fugitive, or other slaves, as "property" but only as "persons."

All slaves, therefore, coming into the army, come as "persons," and not as "property."

If they come as "deserters" from the enemy, of course they are not legally liable to be returned, but are entitled to protection, under the laws of war.

If captured, they are captured as "persons," and are prisoners of war. And there is no obligation to return them.

If they come as legal "persons," they are entitled to protection of course, like all other loyal persons.

In no contingency therefore, is there the least legal, constitutional, or military obligation, authority or necessity for returning them, against their wishes. It is an act of perfidy, of which statesmen and soldiers should, alike, be ashamed.

A knowledge of the Constitution, and of the obligations it imposes, is as important in the army as in the Cabinet as necessary in time of war as in time of peace, — as important as to be studied now, by the people, as during a pending election. The people should make themselves heard on this subject, and the press should keep it before them.

Since the preceding remarks were penned, the Times, the Tribune, the Herald, the Albany Argus and Advertiser, in fact the N. Y. press, almost or quite unanimously, has expressed, substantially, the views of the Evening Post. The President and the Cabinet, have approved the course of General Butler, and he has continued to act upon it at Fort Monroe, where the operation was commenced by him, until the numbers of slaves employed, have been

increased, it is said, from three persons, to four or five hundred, and they still continue coming.

In this state of things, new questions arise, which are engaging the attention of the government, and of the nation. What shall ultimately be done with these fugitives? whether regarded as "contraband goods" or as "persons."

Mr. Secretary Cameron tells Gen. Butler that the Government has not yet determined what to do with them. The matter is under consideration. It deserves, and will repay their profound study, in the light of "Our National Charter" which, we are happy to say, is in possession of each one of them. If they will follow the "legal rules of interpretation" there is only one conclusion that can be reached, so far as the Constitution is concerned. These "persons" as the Constitution persistently calls them, cannot be "chattel persons" nor "contraband goods." Being "persons" born in America, they are native Americans, subjects of the government they were born under, and have always lived under, owing to it their allegiance, being enumerated in its census of inhabitants, and represented, by the "three-fifths" rule of apportionment, in the House of Representatives of the United States. Owing allegiance to the Federal Government, and being represented in its councils, they are, of course, entitled to its protection. They are citizens, like other native inhabitants, as Jefferson himself, calls them.

As "citizens," — "subjects" — owing allegiance, and represented in Congress, they are to be treated either as loyal or disloyal. The question is not whether their "masters" are loyal, but whether they themselves are. If they are, they should be armed for the defence of their native country, and of its government, in which they are represented, or have been, until their representatives turned rebels, as they have not done.

The case is too plain to admit of much argumentation. Yet it is amusing to see how it puzzles some of our Journalists. The Herald seems to amuse itself and its readers, by the proposal, made in irony we suppose, that the "contraband goods" should be sold by the government to raise revenues! The Evening Post appears to have looked deeper into the millstone. It commends the regulation that requires a strict account of their labors and expenses, for, if the chattels should turn up human beings, after all, says the Post, they would be entitled to fair compensation for their services. Some editor has suggested that, if considered as deserters, or prisoners of war, they might be released on parole, and allowed to go where they pleased, North or South, at their pleasure. Gen. Butler seemed to have got a glimpse of the same idea, when, (forgetful that they were "contraband goods") he summoned thirty of them into his presence, and gave them their choice, whether they would remain with him, or go back with their affectionate master to Richmond. As the "contraband goods" chose to remain, he retained them, whereupon their master, it is said, manumitted them on the spot, and went home without them.

In all these, there is witnessed the light shining in darkness, and making itself seen and felt, though the darkness cannot yet fully comprehend it. Listen again, to the Herald.

"It is quite apparent that when our forces shall have advanced farther into the slaveholding country, and large crowds of slaves, of all ages and both sexes, shall fly to our forces for protection, that the question will then assume much larger proportions, and be surrounded by greater difficulties, and these cases must be met as they arise."

Certainly, they must be met, Mr. Herald; and there is only one way of meeting them, in the end. When they accumulate on our hands beyond the use of other employment, they must be either dismissed, to go where they please, or must be armed and retained as soldiers. Or if our pride revolts at calling them soldiers, might we not contrive to call them newly invented machinery for loading and firing off muskets and cannon? Why should not we have our waiters, to do our work for us, as well as the slaveholders? Especially if we pay them satisfactory wages?

But what shall be done with "slaves of all ages, and both sexes?" inquires the Herald. Gen. Butler, if we mistake not, has intimated that "humanity," as well as policy, de-

mands a consideration of that question. We are encouraged to see that humanity toward "slaves of all ages, and both sexes" has begun to arrest attention, in such quarters. "The question will assume much larger proportions," whenever, (if ever) "large crowds of slaves of all ages and both sexes" shall fall into our hands. They cannot all be employed in camp and fortification labor, nor even in the army, as troops. They cannot all go to the Free States nor to Canada, on "parole of honor," nor would there be room there, or employment at once for hundreds of thousands, and millions. No. The "difficult cases must be met as they arise."

There is one way, — not a very difficult one either, — in which to dispose of them.

That class of persons, subjects and citizens, can be treated as all other loyal persons, subjects and citizens are. They may remain in their native States, counties, cities, and villages, wherever they were born and have lived, labored and suffered — where the bones of their ancestors are buried, where their dearest friends and sick relatives must remain, where the social affections, and local attachments of their natures are concentrated, on the plantations they have so long cultivated and concentered with their sorrows, amidst (if not within) the habitations, the fruits of their labor have built. There they may be allowed to be educated, to enjoy civil and religious liberty, the unalienable sanctities of the family relation, and the honest wages of their own labor, under the protecting flag of their country.

Shame on the "Stripes and Stars" if they cannot afford such protection as this. The dishonor of ten thousand Fort Sumpter defeats, could not half equal such a dishonor.

SOUTHERN TRADE, UNPROFITABLE TO THE NORTH.

Our deliberate judgment that the trade of the Cotton States has, on the whole, been a damage to New York, has not been lightly adopted. We knew that it has been large, and in the main at liberal prices; but we are sure the credits have been fully balanced by bad debts. In 1827, '34, '37, '41, '44, '45, '47, and now again, such losses accrued through the bankruptcy of Southern debtors, that all the profits meantime realized from the Cotton States would not balance them. Individuals have made money out of the South, but the City, we think, has lost more than it has gained by its trade with the Planting region.

We do not — as most do — lay the blame of this wholly on our customers. Some of them have been prodigal; some have been deeply disappointed or unfortunate, but the root of the evil runs deeper. Had there been no rebellion, and no war, the South would never have paid two-thirds of her vast debt now due to the great seaports. She would not, because she could not. There were none other than financial troubles in 1837, yet not a third of the debt due from the South to the North at the opening of that year was ever realized. The crushed are soon forgotten, else men would not so speedily and recklessly dash over their graves and gamble on the next restoration. Five years hence, the South will be a new and a better place. New York should the Union be reestablished, the new set of New York jobbers will be selling to the Cotton States as eagerly, recklessly, as was done by their predecessors in 1860. — N. Y. Tribune, May 2.

The above facts are but scraps from the revelations in detail, of the abolition press. For the last 24 years, and running back to our colonial history — "The Southern Colonies were drawn into the war of the Revolution, chiefly by the expectation of getting rid of their indebtedness to Great Britain And they never forgave Pres. John Adams for his ratification of Jay's treaty, by which the policy of repudiation was repudiated. Thereafterward, the Northern States, instead of Great Britain have stood off, periodically, with the heavy balance between Southern exports and Southern expenditures. Once, about the close of the last century, again in 1811, (when the Old United States Bank was killed, because it acted as collecting agent,) again in 1819, and again in 1824, the North lost its hundreds of millions by Southern indebtedness. The loss to New-York City, alone, in 1837 was estimated at \$100,000,000. Of the crash of 1857, Mr. N. Y. Tribune's statement is certainly within the facts. Abolitionists, at the time, in the face of Southern hostilities re-echoed by the New-York press, insisted that the Southern debt was unpaid, and predicted that it never would be, but would accumulate till ultimately repudiated. Abolitionists said, further, that if the Southern threat of dissolving the Union were ever redeemed, it would be in connection with repudiation, and very much for that object.

Much as abolitionists were derided as mere theorists and

impracticably ignorant of the workings of Southern society, their predictions, in this matter, as in many others, have become history. Reckless and fool-hardy as have been our Northern merchants, who trade with the slaveholders, it cannot be doubted that the real with which they have clamored for wicked and disgraceful compromises with slavery, has been mainly inspired by the dread of the rod of Southern reprobation, suspended over their heads. They have been hampered with compromises, to their hearts' content, but, so far from preventing the catastrophe, they have only deferred it, to fall the heavier at last. Had all Southern credits been withheld since 1857, the North would now have been the richer for it, by hundreds of millions.

These facts, it is to be feared will do little good, for though those shouldst bray a fool in a mortar, with a pestle, yet will not his folly depart from him."

The common proverb, that Capital is quick sighted and sagacious, in its instincts, has one of its thousands of refutations, just here. We close with the closing words of *The Tribune*.

"We have little faith that any reform will be effected. A few more resolutions will be framed and paraded; and soon a prosperous year will obliterate their memory, and the old gaubling, highlighting system will be revived, with the old result. For if braying a fool in a mortar will not improve him, how shall that experience be expected to benefit other fools who have had no taste of pestle discipline and know little of any braying but their own? No, the case is almost hopeless, yet we must persist in hearing testimony to the truth.

News of the Day.

SATURDAY, JUNE 14.

Alexandria.—Important papers have been seized by the Federal troops, implicating the writers in conspiracy and treason.

The letters are believed to prove, beyond the possibility of doubt, that the adoption of the address of secession by the Virginia Convention, was the result of fraud, usurpation and terrorism, unsurpassed in the history of civilized government; of naked and palpable revolution, to the end of entirely sweeping away the existing government, and the establishment of a new order of things. The letters of the conspirators and their instruments, for life, the entire machinery of the government of Virginia.—*Washington Star* May 30.

Maryland.—Ex-Governor Pratt was arrested this evening, at Annapolis by order of the governor, and taken to the U. S. Navy Yard. (Since Contradicted.)

It is rumored that Ex-Governor Lowe has also been arrested. [Ditto.]

Quite an excitement prevailed here this morning, upon learning that yesterday orders were issued by Major Hay of the Pennsylvania Regiment, part of which are stationed at Cockeysville, for the arrest of Alfred Matthews, Harrison Scott, Geo. W. Wiering, Zachariah and Charles Cole, all residing in the Eighth District of this county, and charged with destroying the telegraph wires on the line of the Northern Central Railroad, some weeks since. The three former were arrested last night, and taken to Cockeysville, whence they were sent to York, and the latter, this morning. The Messrs. Cole have not yet been arrested.

It is currently reported that certain parties residing in this vicinity, and other sections of the county, applaud the present proceedings, and consequently are very uneasy about their future liberty.

Outrages at the South.—*Washington*, May 31, 1861.—An officer of the army, who was dispatched as far South as Texas, some weeks ago, with instructions to officers commanding on the frontier, has just returned. He has the most distressing details to be entered in the getting out of the country. He returned by way of Arkansas. He gives a most deplorable account of the condition of things in the South. The outrages that are perpetrated upon innocent and unoffending persons are frightful. In the past, it was thought to whip the North into submission in about three months. They assert that for every one of their men whose life is taken, ten Northern or Union men shall be slain. They have a large number of men, and they are determined to hold them, and if it becomes necessary, in order to retaliate, to hang them. *N. Y. Herald*.

Rev. Daniel Wells made a speech at a flag raising in Syracuse on Wednesday last. He was present on a similar occasion in 1857, when the Constitution was adopted.

Gen. Butler on Fugitive Slaves.—In his dispatches on the fugitive slave question, to which General Cameron yesterday replied as published in to-day's *World*, the following appears:

"Since I wrote my last dispatch, the question in regard to slave property, is becoming one of very serious magnitude.

The inhabitants of Virginia are using their energies in the batteries, and are preparing to send the women and children South. The escapees from them are very numerous, and a squad has come to this morning to my pickets, bringing the women and children. Of course these cannot be dealt with upon the theory on which I designed to treat the services of able-bodied men and women who might come within my lines, and of which I gave you a detailed account in my last dispatch. I am in a very awkward position, and do with this species of property. Up to this time, I have had come within my lines, men and women, with their children in entire families, each family belonging to the same owner. I have, therefore, determined to employ them. I can do very profitably, the able-bodied persons in the party, issuing proper goods for the support of all, and charging against their services, the expense of the care and sustenance of the non-laborers, keeping a strict account of the same, and, of the non-laborers, keeping a strict account of the same, and, of the services, and the cost of the expenditure, as determined by the board of survey hereafter to be detailed. I know of no other manner in which to dispose of this subject, and the questions connected herewith. As a matter of property to the insurgents, it will be of very great moment,—the number that I now have amounting, as I am informed, to what, in good times, would be the value of sixty thousand dollars. Twenty of them are now in my hands, and have escaped from the erection of the batteries on Sewall's Point which this morning fired upon my expedition as it passed by out of range. As a means of offense, therefore, in the enemy's hands, these negroes are of great value. I have, therefore, decided to hold them. The batteries could not have been erected, at least for many weeks. As a military question, it would seem to be a measure of necessity to deprive their masters of their services. How can this thing be done? As a religious question, and a question of humanity, can I receive the services of a father and mother, and not take the children? Of the humanitarian spirit there can be no doubt; of the political one I have no right to judge. I therefore submit the case to your better judgment. As these questions have a political aspect, I have ventured, and I trust I am not wrong in so doing, to duplicate the parts of my dispatch relating to this subject, and forward them to the Secretary of War.

Secretary Cameron in his address to the 7th Regiment, said: "Whether the war would be long or short, before it is ended, the cause of the rebellion will be blighted. It is a question,—Did he not mean slavery? What else could he have meant?"

General Harney, has been recalled from the command in Maryland, and it is thought that Gen. Lyon will take his place.

Judge Taney a Rebel.—We ventured to express the opinion, the other day, that Judge Taney might be rather the duped and tool of the Rebel cause by which he is surrounded, than a wilful and designing secessionist. A friend, who has known him long, assures us that we are entirely too charitable. He is represented to us as the leader of the Secessionists in Maryland, as the actual hinge on which the rebellion in that State turns.—*Tribune*.

Many fugitive slaves from Maryland and Virginia, have crossed the line, and are receiving aid and comfort from Pennsylvania on the border, of all shades of political belief.

Kentucky—Louisville, May 31.—The exodus of Southern troops and volunteers is unprecedented. It is partly attributed to the stoppage of the boats on the Mississippi River.

It is rumored also, that if the Nashville river be stopped, the Tennesseans will advance into Kentucky, and take possession of the State. The Government of Kentucky are determined to permit no aggression from any quarter.

More Fugitive Slaves.—The *Evening Post* says: "It is reported that four hundred fugitive slaves, worth \$450,000, at a fair average of \$1,000 apiece in the Southern chattel market, have taken refuge in Fortress Monroe, and are at work under the eye of Gen. Butler. A letter from the Fortress, says:—

"The thirty of the slaves belonged to one man in Richmond. He obtained permission to visit the fort to confer with General Butler on the subject of giving his live property back. He asked the General if he might take the slaves with him. The General said, 'If they came there of their own accord, and could go back with him if they desired to. They were asked if they desired to return with their master. They quickly decided that they preferred to remain with their master. The General then said, 'If the General would allow him to take his slaves to Richmond, he would manumit them. General Butler said he could not make any such arrangement, but the claimant could go to Richmond and work for them, and if they could go or stay where they pleased, and if they went, the claimant might do as he pleased about manumitting them. The claimant, finding himself in a bad fix, manumitted the thirty slaves on the spot, left them in the fort, free men, and left himself for Richmond."

The *Washington Republican* of yesterday says:

"It is reported from Fortress Monroe that gangs of fugitive slaves, in parties of twenty or thirty, were constantly arriving there over one hundred having reached there on Sunday last. Some were about about being sent South, and others alleged that they came in to get food. They complained that whilst they were kept at work in the sandhills, the soldiers ate up all the food. Some of them were free negroes, who had been captured to work upon the enemy's fortifications in and near Norfolk."

SUNDAY, JUNE 3.

Aquia Creek, is 55 miles from Washington, and is the terminus of the Richmond, Fredericksburgh, and Potomac railroad. It has been, for some time past, occupied by the rebels. The Government forces had an engagement with them, on Friday morning from the vessels. One battery was silenced, without loss, on our side. More heavy firing was heard, on Saturday in that direction. Later accounts say that the second attack on Saturday, was vigorous, but without decisive results.

Arlington Heights. A skirmish has occurred in which several of our men were wounded, but none killed.

An attack on the Rebels at Fairfax Court House, was made last night by the Federal troops, with a loss of one killed, and two wounded. Rebel loss reported, thirty killed, and five prisoners. Other accounts say that only one was killed. The Federal cavalry were encamped by the Rebel Infantry, and fought their way out.

Williamsport, Md. A skirmish occurred here, the rebels attempting to get possession of the Ferry-boat, but without success.

Mail robbery. The Rebels at Harper's Ferry on Sunday morning stole the mails coming Eastward, rifling the mail car.

Jeff. Davis, Toombs, and Wigfall, are reported to be at Richmond. "The Cabinet had not arrived. Some say that Davis had visited Harper's ferry, and had returned to Richmond."

Letters from Galveston affirm that flour was selling there at \$20 per barrel.

The shooting of the Zouave. This is how one of Col. Ellsworth's Zouaves was shot on Friday night. While on guard duty, three miles from Alexandria, a trooper from Fairfax scouting discovered the Zouave guard. He tied his horse to a tree, took stealthily upon the sentinel, and passed a ball through the head of his victim. He immediately mounted his horse and galloped to Fairfax, exulting in his sporting, while our informant was there, the cowardly act.

Exploit and Rescue. *Washington*, June 2, 1861. A gentleman direct from the immediate vicinity of Fairfax Court House states that during last night word came into the camp of the 26th New York Regiment that the two dragoons missing from Company B, which were the only men at Fairfax Court House on Saturday morning were captured by the rebel forces, and were to be hanged this morning. Company B was immediately summoned from their quarters at Fairfax, and a detachment of 200 men, having by some means ascertained the precise location of their prisoners, made a dash through the village and recovered the two men, whom they brought back in triumph to the camp at daylight. The prisoners from the Court House, have been brought hither, one of them a son of the late Major Washington of the army. He said he did not want to fight against the United States, and made excuses by taking the name of the Confederate army. The other four refused to subscribe to it, and were detained.

Southern Virginia.—*Fortress Monroe*, June 1.—A gentleman who left Yorktown at 3 p.m. yesterday, says there were about four thousand Secessionist troops assembled there, but that none are to be seen between that point and Fortress Monroe, a distance of 127 miles.

A stand is evidently to be made at Yorktown, whither the slave-owners in Warwick, York, and Elizabeth City Counties have been obliged to send half their negroes, to guard the day's provisions to work on the entrenchments of E. M. Nagle's command.

Wm. Carey Jones, a noted Secessionist, was arrested at Hampton yesterday, but released this morning.

A gentleman reporting half way between Hampton and Yorktown cautions the *World* News at midnight for protection, saying that about \$30,000 worth of property is being sent to the rebels.

Many families have fled, cruelly abandoning the slaves with E. M. Nagle.

Two hundred free negroes have been forced across James River, and are taking refuge at the Union men. A prominent Union man told me to-day that ten men in Elizabeth City County would now vote for Secession, and a distinguished Secessionist had confessed that his party were all deluded, and that the Union men are right.

From this we see that slaves and free negroes are employed in the rebel army. Why should they be regulated by the Federal authorities?

Death of Senator Douglas. Chicago, June 24. Senator Douglas died at an advanced age 2 o'clock this morning. He was in attendance at the fair, were Mrs. Douglas, Dr. Miller, Mrs. Catts, J. Madison Catts, Jr. of Washington, D. P. Rhodes, of Cleveland, Dr. McKiever, Spencer C. Bennett and Dr. Hay, of Chicago. His remains will be taken from here on Wednesday to New York.

Baltimore, June 3. *Gen. Hicks* this morning, deputed and secured the markets of the Baltimore City Guard, 159, and had them conveyed to Fort Melleny.

Several men about to start for Harper's Ferry were arrested this morning, and taken to the Fort.

TUESDAY, 4th.

Battle at Philippi Va.—Cincinnati, June 3. Two columns of troops from Gen. McClellan's army, one under Col. Kelly, of the First Virginia Volunteers, and the other under command of Colonel Crittenden, composed of the Indiana Volunteers, left Grafton early last night, and after marching during the entire night, about twenty miles, through a drizzling rain, surprised a camp of the Rebels, 2,000 strong, (some of the papers have it 200) at Philippi, Va., and routed them, killing 15, and capturing a large amount of arms, horses, ammunition, provisions, camp equipage, &c. The Rebels, who were in the camp, fled in confusion. It is probable that they were in hot pursuit of the Rebels. It is said that many prisoners will be taken.

Col. Kelly was mortally wounded, and has since died. (Since Contradicted.) Several others of the Federal troops were slightly wounded.

Property in slaves—What Congress will do. A correspondent of the N. Y. Sun, writing from Washington, June 3, says:

You may be assured that Congress will meet prepared to take strong ground upon the question of runaway slaves, and of slaves taken as contraband by the various divisions of the army. I have no doubt that Congress will declare the slaves of disloyal citizens free, and will make provision for them accordingly. I am confident that the President will take the same course. Mr. Seward will, when he discusses it, be the desire of the North, is equally certain.

[This shows the importance of sending on the petitions.]

The slave question in the Cabinet. A correspondent of *The World*, writes from Washington, June 3, as follows:

The question which has for so long time vexed this nation in times of peace, viz: "What shall be done with the negro?" seems destined to cause still greater trouble now, that we are divided against each other. The President, with Secretary Chase, and General Grant, are in one opinion, and the case of runaway slaves belonging to disloyal citizens, and also in the case of those negroes which might be seized by the commanders of the federal troops as "contraband," there was but one course to pursue, and that is to declare them free.

This question has been discussed informally by the members of the cabinet and with the Representatives of the people who are held at the capital, and, strange to say, the principal danger to the Union, and the greatest danger to the tranquillity of the Secretary of State to commit himself. I know that a cabinet meeting was called, to consider what reply should be sent to the query from General Butler concerning the disposition of slave property. In his reply, I also know that Mr. Seward managed to get the ear of the President prior to the day of meeting, and persuaded him to defer the settlement of the question until a future time. This will account for the reply sent to General Butler, directing him only how to act in the individual case before him.

False Rumor.—The rumor that Ex Gov. Pratt of Md. had been arrested, is now declared untrue.

Other Rumors.—Washington City is in a state of excitement, from rumors that the Rebels have been captured, and that an attack is immediately to be made upon Washington, and that the rebel force had left Harper's Ferry.

Items.—The rebels at Fairfax Court house, are said to have been re-enclosed.

The seven-seamen Pierres, supposed to have been purchased in Canada for the use of the Rebels, has been seized at Quebec by the orders of Mr. Giddings, U. S. Marshal.

We learn that reliable information as to the position and movements of the Rebels is daily brought into Hampton I. slaves who prefer the camp to the field.

The Government has taken possession of a large quantity of muskets, and some valuable tools for the construction of implements of war. They were taken at the Depot of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

Three prisoners, murderers of Captain Pike of the ship General Parkhill, subsequently captured as a prize, were sentenced to death, yesterday, in the United States District

Court of this city. Their execution is appointed for the 26th of July.—*Tribune.*

The Baltimore Tribune.—Marshal Bonafant returned to Baltimore this morning, and has been instructed by Secretary Cameron to make arrests of all persons known to be inimical to and plotting against the Government, to disloyal arms and ammunition in the possession of such persons, or which may have been secreted by them; and to appoint an additional force of deputies sufficient to enable him efficiently to guard all the highways leading from the city. Marshal Bonafant will, under these instructions, hold himself accountable to the War Department only.

WEDNESDAY, 5th.

Rumors upon rumors.—We have rumors to-day, contradicting the rumors of yesterday, with the fresh rumors of to-day, to be contradicted, perhaps, to-morrow, and so on. Rumor-making seems now profane to a science, and to have become a vast and profitable vocation to the enterprising gentlemen engaged in it. The "Correspondent" expects pay for as many telegraphic dispatches as he sends, true or false. He gets pay, first, for the rumor itself, for the contradiction of it. The English correspondents can make no objection, nor do the publishers of the Daily Newspapers, who pay the "Correspondents," and whose sales increase in exact proportion to the increase and the startling tone of the rumors which they can display, in bold type, at the head of their columns. So also, with the placards at the news-stands, and with the shrill cry of the news-boys along street.

The race is carried a little too far, when the placard, the column-heading, or news-boy cry announces news of which the least vestige cannot be found, in looking over the entire paper! *The Herald* over does this branch of its business, entirely. Caterers for a *Weekly* paper, like ours, find the rumor-mania a great nuisance. They can hardly get an article of news put in type before there comes the contradiction of it, and the types have to be distributed, or the story contradicted, in another column—no inconvenience at all to the Daily, with its two or three Editions, selling rapidly, all day long.

Our readers must understand that while we do our best to defend them against false rumors, we cannot insure the correctness of much more than one half of what we have to send them. Small as is our paper, and narrow as is our news department, they would be still smaller and narrower if we could distinguish between news and mere rumors.

If the preceding remarks are of no other value, they will have occupied space that, otherwise, might have been worse than wasted by false rumors, which would need contradiction, as *this*, assuredly, will not.

Now to our morning's task, by way of illustration:

Rumor said, yesterday, that Gen. Kelly was killed. It says, to-day, that he is not killed, but only wounded, and is expected to recover. It said, yesterday, that the rebels had evacuated Harper's Ferry, to-day, that they are still in strong force there. Yesterday, that Senator Douglas' remains were to be carried to Washington City, this morning that they are to be buried on the Lake Shore, near Chicago, in the afternoon they are to be interred in Washington. Yesterday, that Gen. Butler was captured, to-day he is again captured, again, yesterday, that Pres. Lincoln was about to take Richmond, to-day that Jeff Davis is about to take Washington—the one story being, perhaps, about as well founded as the other. Yesterday, that Beauregard was at Richmond, to-day he is at Memphis, to-morrow he may be expected at Fort Pickens and the next day at Charleston. At this rate, the people will not venture to believe any thing, and might as well give up reading the news, altogether.

Seriously, it is high time that the publishers of our unimpaired City Dailies should utter upon these measures of reformation, and give their telegraphic "read-answers" proper training, or discontinue them. The poor fellows are rife, and are almost perplexed to decide, to find reliable enough to give a living lie, to the masses to send as much news as their race, but the end will be taught better, than to give vague rumors, guesses and conjectures, for fear, too, of what they really are, unless they would look down upon their business.

Secretary Montgomery was captured in the public jail of Washington during the month of May, and most of them were arrested by northern soldiers. The slaves belonged to Maryland and Virginia. Five fugitive slaves,

who had fled from their masters in Princess Anne County have been received by Col. Smith of Brooklyn (N. Y.) 14th Regiment at Annapolis. The negroes loaded with corn had been brought here, and sold at prices, and as prices of war had been brought in by scouting parties from Virginia.

Unemployed negroes. Louisville, Ky., Tuesday, June 4.—The Richmond *Whig* says that there are 5,000 unemployed negroes there. Many of them are sent to the army. Very little attention is now directed to the negroes. How many such are there in Virginia? How many in Maryland? How many in the United States?

Term here in Tennessee. The Louisville *Journal*, of June 1, makes these statements:

"We saw, yesterday, a man from Tennessee, alluding to the fact that the State for the protection of life and limb. Such of them as are the owners of property have left nearly the whole of it behind, and some of them, with scarcely a dollar in their pockets, know not where to go, or how to obtain for themselves and families the means of subsistence."

Besides these fugitives, we saw yesterday two gentlemen, who, being known to contemplate a visit to Tennessee, have been warned that it would be at the peril of their lives. One of them is a man from Tennessee, who says that his ancestors have lived for sixty or seventy years, and the step-son of a distinguished Tennessee statesman, who recently betrayed the Union party; and he knows of no better ground of complaint against himself than that he is a native-born citizen of the State of Tennessee.

An Union Judge drives from South-Eastern Missouri. The St. Louis *Herald*, of the 31st ult., says:

Judge Albert Jackson, of Southeast Missouri, is now in our city. His Union sentiments and his loyalty to the Constitution of the United States, has rendered him so obnoxious in several counties in his district, that he has not been permitted to hold court. In Doniphan, Ripley County, a few days ago, they would not allow him to open court.

We are permitted to state that Judge Jackson, since his arrival here, has had a very satisfactory talk with Gen. Ilwaco.

"TRANSLATE THE POOR WHITES." A writer, H. W. in the N. Y. Times recommends that as many of the poor Southern whites as shall be taken prisoners, be transplanted, by our Government, into new territories, distant from the slave States, where they may have land, and be educated.

The Border State Convention, which has for several days been in session at Frankfort, Ky., and the proceedings of which have attracted very much of the public attention, ended, on Monday, after adopting National and State addresses.

The Abolition Corner of Ohio very backward in the War.

—Washington, June 4, 1861. Contrary to expectation, the Western Reserve has thus far renowned abolition corner of the State of Ohio, has thus far responded but feebly to the call for troops. Thanks to the efforts of Senator Wade and others, who endeavor to excite very much of the public feeling for dilatoriness in various ways, Governor Denison has been preventing the mustering into the service of the United States of regiments raised in other quarters of the State, in order to give the abolition corner a chance to show its mettle. The Secretary of War, however, has despatched a letter to the Governor of Ohio requesting him not to wait any longer for dilatory citizens but to receive the regiments from Cincinnati, already organized, armed, and equipped, and honorous for his war.

"The abolition corner of Ohio?" of Kentucky, of Virginia, and of each of the thirty-four states in the Union will cease to be "very backward in the war" the moment that Pres. Lincoln proclaims the war to be for the abolition of slavery. Until then, what have the friends of impartial freedom to do with it, or to hope from it?

Fortress Monroe. June 5.—Slaves were daily coming to work, and seem to be delighted with their new situation. It is said they comprehend the existing state of affairs much better than could be expected. They are quite indignant. They report that the soldiers are very kind to them, and are very much frightened, and are running away in large numbers. Besides, they are not feeling the effects of the blockade very much, as many of the negroes are in the Prov. State and every other article of daily use are abundant. They are very much afraid of the four in the region, it is worse and worse. *Herald.*

Prison. A gentleman who came through in Virginia last week, states that this is the first time the planters of the Old Dominion in the face. They find that have been terribly disappointed by the suggestion of secession. Many are sending their sons to the army, and are very much disappointed. Very little attention is now directed to the negroes. Some are so discouraged and disheartened at the gloomy prospect that their hands lie idle all day long, their fields being left growing wild. Little or no tobacco

a being sulfated. They are plotting to themselves all kinds of horrors at the hands of the "Northern invaders," as they call the troops of the federal government.—*Heads!*

THURSDAY, 6th.

The morning's Washington announcements are about as conflicting and uncertain as usual.

The dispatches of the *Tribune* inform us that "Washington is in imminent danger," yet that "the rebels are preparing to run" from Harper's Ferry and Fairfax, and Massachus Junction, that the rebel troops at Richmond are deserting, and "the visions of the Secessionists have faded into a dismal brown, not to say awful blue." The *Tribune's* readers may make out of this jargon what they best can.

Next, we take up the *Times*, and are certified, on the highest authority, that "the safety of the capital is secure beyond a question," and that "the government has concluded to strike a blow which will be an irresistible one."

All the papers agree that a movement of the Federal troops was made yesterday, in the direction of Manassas Gap. The distance travelled is not indicated, nor whether it was out of sight of the starting place. It was a "movement."

All the telegraphers, too, have given us a repetition, for the sixth time within less than six weeks, from "Chambersburg," that Gen. Patterson is about moving "with immense forces" upon Harper's Ferry, which has been represented as deserted and as re-occupied again, nearly every other day, for a week or ten days past. Whether the "immense" force consists of hundreds, thousands, or tens of thousands, we are left to conjecture—also, whether they are expected to reach their destination before Christmas.

Rebel forces.—The *Times* thinks there are 20,000 rebel troops distributed in Manassas Junction, Centerville, Fairfax Station, and Fairfax Court House. Manassas Junction is South-Westerly from Washington, 35 miles. From the Junction it is 43 miles, North-Westerly to Manassas Gap.

The *Tribune* calculates that,

"Virginia alone is able to furnish 50,000 men, and that on a careful weighing of facts, there are this day one hundred thousand men in the traitor camps in Virginia, of whom Davis can combine seventy-five thousand for an advance on Washington whenever he sees fit."

The *Tribune* adds:

"One hundred thousand men under the immediate direction of Gen. Scott, would not be more than the exigency demands, and they are urgently needed now."

"As we write, we peruse in the *World* a statement that Mr. S. W. Williams, a Union lawyer of Washington, lately in Richmond, there heard Jeff. Davis address a large regiment, and heard him state, in the course of his harangue, that he had sixty-eight thousand men under arms within that State, and twenty-five thousand on the way thither, making a total of ninety-three thousand. And this we believe to be very near the truth."

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT might have its 100,000 men from Virginia and Maryland, for the asking, were it not for its antipathy to colored soldiers, and its veneration for slavery and slaveholders. Yet yesterday's *Tribune*, in reply to a communication of "L. Holmes" on "slavery in the contest," could not consent "that we shall make this war for a war to abolish slavery." It fears the "Democratic Old line Whigs and Hunkers of every grade and school," who "are fighting for the Union, would not fight for abolition." So far as we can learn, the Democrats are in advance of Republicans. The Greeley Hunkers, just now, are the hardest of the hard-shells that we have to encounter. We are glad to learn from The *Tribune* that it is in receipt of "many letters of like drift" with that of "L. Holmes," who goes for emancipation, at least for the slaves of rebels; and against the return of fugitives. Is that too strong meat for the *TRIBUNE*? We fully agree with the following, from to-day's *TRIBUNE*:

"So long as the Federal Metropolis shall continue to be threatened by rampant, defiant treason in front and in flank and now later, but venous rebellion in the rear, all the heroic attitudes that may be struck in manifestos, in resolutions, Department or diplomatic affairs abroad, only serve to expose us to criticism, if not to ridicule in the presence of Europe."

How much more should we incur "ridicule" when it is understood that the forces competent to quell the rebellion, are there, on the spot within a day or two march of Washington eager to defend it, but denied the opportunity. We refrain from predicting disaster. But we do say that if

Washington City should be captured by Davis, the calamity and the disgrace will have been fully deserved.

RICHMOND.—Business is said to be absolutely dead at Richmond. The slaves are, as the masters say, eating their own heads off. The reign of terror is complete. Union men are flying as speedily as possible in order to avoid imprisonment as hostages for the safe return of rebels captured by our government.

DEAKREAR reached Manassas Junction, and took command of the troops.

"INVASION OF ARKANSAS," by Jim Lane, with 8,000 troops encamped near Ponchartrons, on Black River. Such is the rumor from the Memphis Bulletin of Saturday. Important if true.

Maryland. Marshal Bonifant of Baltimore has begun thorough work against the rebels in Maryland. Yesterday, under his direction, large quantities of powder and other contraband articles, together with a considerable amount of specie, evidently intended for the use of the rebels, were seized and put into safe quarters, where the enemy can have no use of them. The government has indicated its approval of the Marshal's acts.

WESTERN VIRGINIA. Cincinnati, June 6.—A special dispatch from Grafton to the Gazette says that the Ameri- can flag is flying along the whole route between that point and Wheeling. Ohio troops are guarding the road.

Major Loring, of Wheeling, was brought through to-night. He was arrested on the charge of treason.

A large number of the secessionists arrested are taking the oath of allegiance. They all say they expected a war of devastation, and had been deceived by their leaders. A bad feeling is prevailing between the troops and the Virginians.

Volunteers are being raised for the government at Martinsburg and through this section. Several companies went down to Wheeling this evening for drill.

Colonel Kelly is much better, but is not out of danger yet. He was brought over to-day from Phillips.

There are twenty companies of infantry and several of artillery there, as a garrison. A wonderful change of sentiment has taken place there. The Union feeling is now largely predominant.

Nearly seven thousand troops are at Grafton and at Phillips, namely: The Sixth, Seventh and Ninth Indiana and First Virginia Regiments, and Colonels Irvine, Andrews and Steadman with the Ohio and Cleveland Artillery, General Morris, of Indianapolis, is in command.

A PATRIOTIC WOMAN—A STRAY LETTER FROM A REBEL.—Washington, June 6.—Among the incidents of female patriotism should be mentioned the fact that, at a period of real danger, a young lady succeeded in reaching Washington, and turned up the heels of the rebels. This is a most important character, including an accurate account of the position of the hostile forces, which proved serviceable to the government.

In the New Orleans mail, which reached the Washington post-office yesterday, via. Pittsburg, was, by mistake, a letter addressed to Post General Reagan, containing an application for the contract to carry the mail in the Confederate States.

A REBEL SHOT AT WILLIAMSPORT, PA. Chambersburg, June 6.—Clifton Reutch, a wealthy secessionist, was shot last night by a Union man at Williamsport. Reutch's boast of that he could whip any Unionist living. After his death a pass was found upon him, signed by his brother, a prominent secessionist of Maryland, accrediting him to Captain Doyle, an officer at Harper's Ferry.

FRIDAY, 7th.

This morning's rumors add little, of importance, to those of yesterday, except the following, which we clip from THE *TRIBUNE*.

Gen. Patterson has prepared an address for distribution among the troops at Chambersburg. After alluding to the "treachery of the rebels," he says:—"You must bear in mind you are going for the good of the whole country, and that, while it is your duty to punish sedition, you must protect the loyal, and should the occasion offer, at 'open rebellion' serve insurrection."

A declaration of war against every "attribute of the Al. might," Can it prosper?

RUN FOR IT!—Run for it! for be that will have heaven must run for it. The devil, law, sin, death, hell, are all making after thee! Run for it!—*Bunyan.*

At the late vote on annexation to Naples, a woman, who, from her heroism, has become famous, La Sangiovanna, claimed the right to vote, and voted. She is the leader of a large district in the city of Naples, and fought at Capua. Having borne arms, she was adjudged to have gained the right of suffrage.

Family Miscellany.

From the Springfield Republican.

UNION HYMN.

(Written by Miss LUTIE D. HOWARD, a native of Baltimore, Md., now an operative in the Indian Territory, Mills, Springfield.)

Father, we bend to Thee!

For peace and liberty.

We humbly pray

Oh, shield our lovely land,

Stay anarchy's dread hand,

Let Freedom firmly stand.

Through trial's day,

Thou wast our fathers' guide,

When they, in loyal pride,

For Freedom fought.

Father, this country save,

Land of the free and brave;

By many a patriot's grave

Our hour was bought.

Our hope is all in Thee;

Father of Liberty,

Still keep us one.

Bring not our cause to naught,

Guard well our country's fame,

Let power be in the name

Of Washington.

Father, to Thee we bend,

Prayers to Thee thine we send,

Thy aid we need.

Prayers for our nation's land,

Prayers for the valiant band

Who by her firmly stand

'Gainst wrong and power.

For God and Liberty,

Our watchword ever be,

Freedom and Right.

Oh, hear us as we plead;

Father, Thy aid we need,

Soon let our land be freed

From peril's night.

But then, O Father, lead us on

To the land of the free.

THE SOUL OF MUSIC'S GONE.

BY GEO. LINLEY.

At night's still hour, while sadly musing,

When countless stars their watch are keeping,

When silent dews are softly weeping,

Oh! not communing with the breeze,

I ponder those to days departed,

And seem to catch that once loved tone:

But then, O Father, lead us on

To the land of the free.

The soul of music's gone,

And the wind sighs in broken numbers,

Oh! 'tis what can soothe love's broken slumbers!

The soul, the soul of music's gone.

Oh! I'd not joy now to remember

How soon, alas! I'd dream had faded

How soon, with grief, the dream is faded

Who love's warm words are faded

Like some sweet voice, unstringing, forsaken,

Once so enchanting with each tone

That gentle voice to more will waken

The soul of music's gone.

I hear the birds rejoice around me,

I see the rose in beauty glowing,

But all I miss eyes of mine are dawning

The soul, the soul of music's gone.

JAPANESE CHILDREN AND THEIR TOYS.

It is very interesting to see the toys of Japanese children, many are curious and beautiful. But the most extraordinary thing in relation to them is that the majority of them are absolutely the same as those with which American, and English, and German children amuse themselves, far off in the lands of the going down of the sun. Ivory whistles, with bells on them, are put in the little brown fists of the babe, in its mother's arms. Chirping birds, birds mounted on wheels, birds and butterflies and bugs suspended on a rod, by a thread from the middle of the back, so as to fly; rats that leap out of a box by a spring when the lid is slid off; cats of porcelain, with movable heads; figures of monkeys, and toys, and rabbits, and soldiers; bears, fishes, boats, and wagons; all make boisterous mirth, for the next remove from infancy.

Then succeed bells, marbles, shuttlecock jumping-jacks and other figures that are made to dance, or roll their eyes, or shoot out their tongue, or handish a sword, by pulling a string; javeline-looking wooden swords, sticks with a horse's head to ride, and whirling-gigs; drums, gongs, whistles, guitars, flutes, and all sorts of instruments for blowing and beating to distraction; carts, mortar and pestle, pots of various forms; houses, fountains, sedan chairs, lanterns, fans. I don't see but that Japanese boys can enjoy themselves as well, so far as "playthings" are concerned, as boys in America. Thousands of bright-eyed, shouting or noisy play the

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very same games in which the boys engage who read this paper.

Girls can have dolls and dolls and dolls and fardians and little dolls with nice sweetens and candies and tea, to make little parties together. And the mothers who manufacture those pretty dolls and other toys have the shrewdness to make them very fragile: some are clay dried and painted clay, so that new ones have to be often bought, and trade is kept lively. There are many forms of fancy baskets, boxes, and cabinets, some very graceful, and some expensive. Flowers of bright hues and sweet odors are cultivated, and twining shrubs are led round fanciful frames, and trimmed to represent animal, or any other object of suitable form. Nor are children's books and colored pictures wanting. Superstition puts in the hands of the young a multitude of charms, pictures, images, rosaries, or books, cunningly devised to win their hearts to idol worship. They are taught by a mother's lips to repeat vain forms of prayers; and the hinges of the knee are bent by a mother's tender hand, before grim and smoky idols. Their idols become very dear to them, because they attribute their blessings to the power and kindness of the gods. They hate and despise, above all other things, the cross of Christ, to us the dearest object on earth.—*The Foreign Missionary.*

THE WORKSHIP OF CHANCE.

Favorable chance, I fancy, is the god of all men who follow their own devices instead of obeying a law they believe in. Let even a polished man of those days go into a position he is ashamed to avow, and his mind will be bent on all the possible issues that may deliver him from the calculable results of that position. Let him live outside his income, or shrink the resolute honest work that brings wages, and he will pro-ferly find himself dreaming of a possible benefactor, a possible simpleton who may be ejected into using his interest, a possible state of mind, in some possible person not forthcoming. Let him neglect the responsibilities of his office, and he will inevitably anchor himself on the chance that the thing left undone may turn out not to be of the supposed importance. Let him betray his friend's confidence, and he will adore that same cunning complexity called chance, which gives him the hope that his friends will never know; let him forsake a decent craft that he may pursue the gentilities of a profession to which nature never called him, and his religion will infallibly be the worship of blessed chance, which he will believe in, as the mighty creator of success. The evil principle decreed in that religion, is the orderly sequence by which the seed brings forth a crop after its kind.—*Silas Marner, by George Eliot.*

ONLY A LABORER.

"The cars run off the track, to-day," Miss J—, said to me not long since.
"Indeed, was any one injured?" I asked.
"Yes, one man was killed; but he was only a laborer."
"Only a laborer? Was not he as honest man?"
"I believe so. Indeed, I heard that he was highly respected by his friends and employers."
"Had he a family?"
"Yes, a wife and two children. But why do you ask?"
He was only a laborer."
"Only a laborer? Was he the worse for that?"
"Pshaw, you are gloomy, and I will look for better company," said she, and flinging back her bright curls that had fallen over her face, she glided from the room.
"Only a laborer," I pondered, when she was gone. Yet he was a fellow creature, with hopes and fears like ourselves. He had an honest, generous soul, and won golden opinions from all who knew him. Yet he was "only a laborer," and was despised by those who had their coffers full of money gold. "Only a laborer" and yet his death has made me happy home desolate.—A young wife sits, with clasped hands and stony eyes, gazing out upon nothing nor heeding that it is growing cold within, while little ones with pattering feet run about the wind to look for one who will ever come.
"Only a laborer." Did the angels, when they weary souls home, while they carried him away pause outside the gates of Heaven, and say, "We cannot take him in, for he was only a laborer?"

THE FIRST EDEN.

"To dress it and to keep it." That Eden was to be our work. Alas! what work have we set ourselves upon, instead! How have we ravaged the garden, instead of hearing kept it—feeding our war-horses with its flowers, and splintering its trees into spear shafts.
"And at the east a flaming sword." Its flame quenched, and those gates that keep the way indeed passed no more? or is it not rather that we no more desire to enter? For what can we conceive of that first Eden, which we might not win back, if we chose? It was a place full of flowers, we say. Well: the flowers are always striving to grow wherever we suffer them: and the fairer the closer. There may, indeed, have been a fall of flowers, as a fall of man; but assuredly creatures such as we are can now fancy nothing lovelier than roses and lilies, which would grow for us side by side, leaf overlapping leaf, till the earth was white and red with them, if we cared to have it so. And Paradise was full of pleasant shades and fruitful avenues. Well, what hinders us from covering us much of the world as we like with pleasant shade, and pure blossoms, and goodly fruit? Who forbids its valleys to be covered over with corn, till they laugh and sing? Who prevents its dark forests, gloomy and uninhabitable, from being changed into infinite orchards, wreathing the hills with frail-floresced snow, far away to the half-lighted green of April, and flushing the face of all the annual earth with glow of elated fruit? But Paradise was a place of peace, we say, and all the animals were gentle creatures to us. Well, the world would yet be a place of peace, if we were all peace-makers; and gentle service should we have of its creatures, if we gave them gentle mastery. But so long as we make sport of slaying bird and beast, so long as we choose to contend rather with our fellows than with our faults, and make battle fields of our meadows instead of pasture—so long, truly, the flaming sword will still turn every way, and the gates of Eden remain barred, close enough, till we have shaded the sharper flame of our passions, and broken down the closer gates of our own hearts.—*Ruskin.*

"HE'S MY BROTHER."

One day, as I was hastening home after a short absence, I heard young voices raised in anger. A little way from me, just around a corner, two boys were quarrelling. They were on their way home from school, and their books, slates and dinner-baskets lay on the pavement beside them, quite unheeded. One boy was much larger than the other, and as I drew near, I heard him saying,
"You shall carry them, Eddie, every one of them. Stop crying, now, and take up the books, and come on home."
"I can't, Charlie," said the little one, through his tears. "They are too heavy, and mother told you to carry them. You are a very cross boy."
"Take that for calling me cross," said Charlie, in an angry tone; and he struck the child, and pulling off his little velvet cap, threw it into the dust.
"Charlie," said I, putting my hand on the elder boy's shoulder, "why do you strike such a little child? It is neither manly nor kind. Is this acting like a Christian boy, Charlie?"
He looked a little ashamed but very sullen too. As I replaced the cap on Eddie's curly head, and asked Charlie to gather up the books, and go home like a good boy, he exclaimed,
"He's my brother. I can do what I like to him."
Dear little friends, when you are tempted to be cross or impatient with a little brother or sister, never make this excuse. It is just because God has made you an elder brother or sister, that you must try to be very patient, very loving, very gentle. Here is your work—to help and cheer your kindred who are living with the same ones, when they are fretful or wayward. God does give you this work to do. He does the larger part of it, but it is yours; and when you try hard to keep to the way set by his spirit, it is resting on you. What if he were to reach down his hand, and take up to a heavenly home the dearest who now try your patience and hinder you so? Then how sad it would be then! Every day try to be good and kind to the younger brothers and sisters, and you will not lose your reward.—*Child at Home.*

SCOTT AND THE RATS.—In the systematic, gradual, but sure, burning of his adversary, the gallant of Winifred saw shining in the darkest lustre. It is said that on one occasion a remark was made to him respecting this peculiarity of his strategy, and he playfully replied, "When I am going to catch a rat, I always see to it that all his holes are first stopped."

ONLY TWO COWS?—Only two at the prayer meeting, the sexton and a non-professor; this number, in a neighborhood of fifty or a hundred church-members. Had this been a picnic, a tea or donation-party, a fancy fair or social, instead of a prayer-meeting, would not the house have been filled to overflowing?—*Golden Rule.*

Prayer and praise are the lungs of a Christian; by them he can be drawn in a happy life from heaven, and by them he breathes it back again to him who gave it. Thus do the virtues of religion circulate. They come from God in principle and return to him in an offering. He teaches the believer both to receive his gifts and to own that he does so.

Bad Company is like a nail driven in a post, which after the first or second blow may be drawn out with little difficulty; but being once driven up to the hilt, the pincer cannot take hold to draw it out—it can only be done by the destruction of the wood.

"There are some members of a community," said the sagacious and witty Thomas Bradbury, "that are like a crumb in the throat; if they go the right way, they afford but little nourishment; but if they happen to go the wrong way, they give a great deal of trouble."

TO THE YOUNG.—If the spring put forth no blossoms, in summer there will be no beauty, and in autumn no fruit. So if youth be trifled away without improvement, ripeness will be contemptible, and old age miserable.

The true hero fears God and his own conscience more than man. The meanest of cowards is he who disobeys God and dishonors himself, through fear of being laughed at.

I think no child is well taught, that is not taught to bear trouble, and does not feel a sort of ardor and fervor for the battle of life.—*Becher.*

WRITINGS OF WILLIAM GOODELL.

For sale at the office of the *Principia*: For Sale Only.
No. 1. The Articles of Confederation, 1778. Postage 25 cts.
No. 2. SLAVERY AND ANTI-SLAVERY (History of 1796, \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$4.50, \$5.00, \$5.50, \$6.00, \$6.50, \$7.00, \$7.50, \$8.00, \$8.50, \$9.00, \$9.50, \$10.00, \$10.50, \$11.00, \$11.50, \$12.00, \$12.50, \$13.00, \$13.50, \$14.00, \$14.50, \$15.00, \$15.50, \$16.00, \$16.50, \$17.00, \$17.50, \$18.00, \$18.50, \$19.00, \$19.50, \$20.00, \$20.50, \$21.00, \$21.50, \$22.00, \$22.50, \$23.00, \$23.50, \$24.00, \$24.50, \$25.00, \$25.50, \$26.00, \$26.50, \$27.00, \$27.50, \$28.00, \$28.50, \$29.00, \$29.50, \$30.00, \$30.50, \$31.00, \$31.50, \$32.00, \$32.50, \$33.00, \$33.50, \$34.00, \$34.50, \$35.00, \$35.50, \$36.00, \$36.50, \$37.00, \$37.50, \$38.00, \$38.50, \$39.00, \$39.50, \$40.00, \$40.50, \$41.00, \$41.50, \$42.00, \$42.50, \$43.00, \$43.50, \$44.00, \$44.50, \$45.00, \$45.50, \$46.00, \$46.50, \$47.00, \$47.50, \$48.00, \$48.50, \$49.00, \$49.50, \$50.00, \$50.50, \$51.00, \$51.50, \$52.00, \$52.50, \$53.00, \$53.50, \$54.00, \$54.50, 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